



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the lowest figure, 16.2; Amsterdam, 16.8; Leiden and Haarlem, 17; Rotterdam, Utrecht, Groningen and Arnhem about 18.

Respectfully,

FRANK D. HILL,
United States Consul.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Plague and smallpox in Manila.

MANILA, P. I., *February 22, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that 6 cases of plague, with 3 deaths, were reported in Manila during the week ended February 16, 1901. All cases occurred among the Chinese.

During the same period there were 2 cases of smallpox and 189 deaths from all causes.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MANILA, P. I., *February 27, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the number of cases of plague reported in Manila for the week ended February 23, 1901, show no material increase in the disease. During this period there were 7 cases, with 6 deaths, distributed as follows: Five Chinese, with 4 deaths, and 2 fatal cases among the Filipinos. During the same week there was 1 fatal case of smallpox.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce—Smallpox hospital completed.

PONCE, P. R., *March 15, 1901.*

SIR: Through chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended March 23, 1901:

Five vessels were inspected and passed and 2 held in quarantine; 10 bills of health were issued during the week.

The provisional flag steamship *Julia*, from Havana, Cuban, and Dominican ports, and the Spanish steamship *Cataluña* from Havana, via suspected ports of Central and South America, were held in quarantine, but allowed to take passengers and cargo.

The hospital for persons suffering with smallpox has been finished. It is situated in the highest part of the city. Its construction is of wood and roofed with zinc, 135 feet in length by 24 feet wide. It is divided in 2 departments, one for men and another for women, having 14 windows in each, great height and sufficient ventilation. There are rooms for nurses and office for doctor, water-closet, and kitchen. Ample room for